Topics of the Week.

FRENCH IMITATORS IN HYDE PARK.

THE Republican demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday, is more than an indication—it is a demonstration of the true opinions of the English people. It proved that, whatever may be the theoretical views of English men and women on the subject of Republican principles, they do not want such a pretended Republic as that which would be instituted by a few ignorant, misguided, or seditious men, the dupes or the parasites of those who claim to represent those "Democrats" of Paris who, having over and over again sought to establish the tyranny of terrorism under the false name of a Republican Government, have always so sickened the nation by acts of oppression, riot, disorder, and bloodshed that, to escape from their blood-stained hands, the nation has willingly yielded to any autocracy vigorous enough to stamp them out. In 1830, when Louis Philippe was elected King, the horrible recollection of the reign of terror and the great revolution which ended in the establishment of Imperial rule prevented the French people from falling into the hands of the Socialists and the Communists, whose trade was insurrection. In 1848, the disorganisation which followed the overthrow of the Guizot Ministry and the abdication of the King was taken advantage of by these same propagandists of the faubourgs and the clubs to cheat France of a true Republic by causing a series of insurrectionary movements, the last of which united to the efforts to establish a rule of bloodshed—a war against property, and the claim of the workmen of Paris to be supported by the State which they were at the same time urged to overthrow. We all know what that led to. Not only political but national existence would have been impossible under such conditions and under the rule of the tyrants who called themselves by the names of Red Republicans. Therefore it became possible, after Cavaignac had defeated the insurrection, when the barricades were taken, and Paris was tranquil and people felt safer in their beds, for Louis Napoleon to secure millions of votes for the presidency; and for he and Morny, Maupas, and Fleury, and Saint Arnaud to devise the means for proclaiming a second empire. In France history repeats itself with a vengeance; and now in Paris we have another Commune (which is yet not altogether another, for some of the same men whose trade is continued revolution are leaders in it) endeavouring to complete the demolition of France. It reminds one of the words of the old book, and makes one fear that what the Imperial caterpillar and the invading locust have left will be eaten by the demagogic palmer-worm. Such "Republicanism" as that which has over and over again claimed in the name of the French people to establish a tyranny even more hateful than that of an Imperial rule is a crime against every true principle of a free Government, and the people will not own it when once its leaders have the opportunity of letting their true motives appear.

Least of all will the English people stretch out two strong, free hands to drag France once more to the blood-boltered scaffold in the Place de Grève, and reinstitute the monarchy of the guillotine, or the enlightened communism that begins by the deliberate massacre of a true Republican like Clément Thomas.

If ever England should be a Republic, and the principles of Republicanism be practically demonstrated in our free country, it will not be by Hyde Park demonstrations like that of Sunday,—by no shams of a popular demonstration, no bad adaptations of a French *coup de théâtre*. If Republicanism be ever again the government of England, there will be little change in our English Constitution. And let us hope that this

land of old and great renown

will in this, as in all else, "slowly broaden down," growing, but not outgrowing its strength, full as ever of the love of liberty, but no less full of the love of truth and piety and the brotherly love which can alone establish throne or tribune, crown or Phrygian cap, sceptre, or fasciculus—any symbol or office by which mankind may choose to represent the Government, which is the executive of the State chosen by the people. For love is primary to law and order; and the law which is imposed without love has in it the very elements of lawlessness working either through fear or through the indignant sense of unjust oppression.

Now, the symbol of the "terrorism," which in France is called "democracy," is a bloody flag, a bloody sword, and hands blackened with the grime of cartridges. Its play is theatrical, vapid manifestations, with great boasting of valour, and declarations, constrained by the pistol-barrel, that he who would otherwise be reprimanded, impeached, or shut up out of harm's way, has "deserved well of his country." This is the kind of thing which some of our Hyde Park agitators are bowing low to and admiring as if the world had now seen it for the first time, and it hadn't overthrown the best chance France ever had for growing into a pure Republic, and forced the whole country back into Imperialism in order that the people might escape from a Blanqui to a Bonaparte.

But the display of the "International Democratic Association," on Sunday, is not likely to lay hold on Englishmen. Its doings are out of sympathy with any side of English Republicanism, if there be truly any other than a theoretical Republicanism in England. The hangers-on of the three hundred—their band playing a French tune; the miserable "litany"-sellers, ready to make any such gathering responsible for their blasphemous and indecent publications; the caps and the flags inscribed with French words—all were a mere excrescence, a thing with which no sound-hearted Englishman could identify himself. And yet this three hundred dares to make resolutions in the name of "the people of London," and in their name to send an address to the "Central Committee and the members of the Commune in Paris," who may at once assume this new tribute as one of the means of claiming "to deserve well of the country."

Happily, the people of London, who are but a part of the united people of England, are too sagacious to bow the neck to self-constituted representatives who have not the ability even to be more than servile copyists. Beside, these demonstrators in reality neither prove nor represent anything whatever of English growth. Some of the "leaders" who are associated with them are also a little too well known. They, too, pretend to be representatives of "working men," and "the labouring class," and "the people." We have lately had a word or two to say about them. They are parasites who crawl on to "the people" and stick. They form "committees" and agitate for the establishment of institutions, and reappear in all sorts of "manifestations," and "demonstrations," and "organisations," and live on the subscribed pence and twopences of the section of "the people" whom they delude into maintaining them in comparative idleness or in their favourite trade of playing the part of twopenny terrorists. Sometimes they contrive to associate at a meeting with men of acknowledged thought and influence, and then they wash themselves a little, and put on clean collars, and speak with bated breath and look "more in sorrow than in anger," as true patriots should; but to see them in their ordinary condition one should go to their ordinary haunts: to the places where they conspire against religion, and the meetings where they advocate social disorder.

One of the main incidents of Sunday's "demonstration" (and this, after all, was but a slightly modified imitation of the French model) was the denunciation of "our venal and corrupt press." This frothy piece of oratory, which represented English newspapers as the instruments of despotism, was followed—probably it may have been intended to prepare for—an announcement of a second resolution, to the effect that the meeting of three hundred was of opinion that the great want of the time was a daily republican newspaper. The bystanders saluted the few hards held up to support such a newspaper with laughter which was a little derisive. Perhaps among those bystanders were some who knew that there was already an organ pretending to be of the people, and supported by the few subscribers who maintain the apostles of impiety and sedition; that this organ is barely remunerative to its arch contriver, and that, in the desperate effort to extort more contributions, a daily newspaper containing the latest Paris fashions of such articles as those referred to might be an easy way of achieving income and notoriety together.

HAIR DYE.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that removes the evil effects of bad dyes. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists.—R. Hovenden and Son's, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road.—[ADVT.]

Pianofortes for Hire from 10s. per month, by the best makers. Several cottages for sale at £12. Useful pianofortes from £6. Harps, &c. Trade supplied. M. Bath, 80, High Holborn (side door).—[ADVT.]

Home News.

COURT.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, will, it is understood, leave Osborne on or about May 2, and return to Windsor Castle.

A ROYAL BIRTHDAY.—April 14 being the anniversary of the birth of Princess Beatrice, her Majesty's ships at Spithead now anchored there and belonging to the eastern division of the Channel squadron, "dressed" with mitional ensigns in honour of the day, as did also her Majesty's ships in Plymouth Harbour. At noon a Royal salute was fired from all the ships, and also from the batteries of the Portsmouth town fortifications.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY arrived at Osborne on Saturday, and was introduced to the Queen in presence, and delivered up to her Majesty the seals of office of Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, upon his appointment as Governor of Queensland.

THE PRINCE OF WALES attended Divine service at Sandringham Church on Sunday morning. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., Rector of Sandringham, and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop of Winchester preached the sermon. The Princess of Wales continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery.

INTENDED ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—At the dinner of the Royal Dublin Society, on Lord Lieutenant, in responding to the toast of the evening, expressed a hope that nothing would intervene to prevent the intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland in August next.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

will be opened, on May 1, by the Prince of Wales and Princess Christian. We understand that the chief municipal authority of each city and town in the United Kingdom, the chairmen of chambers of commerce, the masters of city companies, the council of the Society of Arts, the council of the Royal Horticultural Society, the official staff, the jurors of the Exhibition, and members of committees, will be invited to take part in the ceremony, and to inspect the fine-art and industrial galleries. After the opening exhibition of musical art will take place in the Royal Albert Hall, under the general direction of Sir Michael Costa, who will be performed a choral work representing Italian music, composed and conducted by Chevalier Pinsuti; a psalm, representing German music, composed and conducted by M. Gounod; an overture, representing German music, composed and conducted by Mr. A. Sullivan; a cantata, representing British music, composed and conducted by Dr. F. Hiller; a cantata, representing French music, composed and conducted by Mr. A. Sullivan; and "God Save the Queen," by the chorus and audience. It is officially stated that selected specimens of paintings, sculpture, plate, and all kinds of decorative art, pottery, woollens, worsteds, lace, and inventions, with machinery in motion, will be contributed by the following countries:—

1. Austria	12. Italy	23. Saxony
2. Baden	13. Japan	24. Spain
3. Bavaria	14. Netherlands	25. Sweden
4. Belgium	15. Norway	26. Switzerland
5. China	16. Persia	27. Tangiers
6. Denmark	17. Peru	28. Tunis
7. Egypt	18. Portugal	29. Turkey
8. France	19. Prussia	30. United States
9. Greece	20. Rome	31. Wurtemburg
10. Hesse	21. Russia	
11. India	22. Saxe-Weimar	

THE ARMY REFORM BILL.

"TOUJOURS PERDRIX!" must be the exclamation of hon. members at the continual appearance of this measure. Foremost in their thoughts when they adjourned for the Easter holidays, Army Reform met them on the threshold of the House upon their return to the great National School last Monday. To settle this question and many others composed of the Common Sense instead of a House of Talent. delay, why not adopt Mr. Samuel Morley's excellent suggestion? Why not limit the time for each speaker to ten minutes? Then we might have a House of

MR. GLADSTONE and Mr. Bruce took their seats on the Treasury Bench for a short time on Monday night, as the evening was to be devoted to military matters, the Government was soon only represented by Mr. Cardwell, Sir H. Storks, and Captain Vivian. When the House was asked to go into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates, Captain Beaumont moved an amendment condemning as unsatisfactory and

SCHEME OF ARMY REORGANISATION which did not form the reserves for the defence of the country of men passed through the regular Army. After some remarks from Colonel North, Mr. Thomas and Major Dickson, Captain Beaumont withdrew his resolution. Lord Garlies proposed to suggest a decrease of our military expenditure until the Ministry made more satisfactory proposals on the subject, but withdrew his motion, and the House went into Committee. Upon one of the earlier votes Mr. Cardwell took occasion to refer to the sudden death of Mr. Davison, the late Judge Advocate-General, in which he said the House had lost a most valuable member

Ministers a highly esteemed colleague, and the profession a distinguished ornament. When the vote for the Militia was reached, Mr. Rathbone moved the reduction of the amount by £237,216, being the charge for the additional 40,000 men to be raised during the present year; and this proposal led to a general discussion upon our whole Militia system. In the end, however, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 76—92 to 16. There was some conversation about

The Yeomanry Vote (£81,700), but no reduction was proposed, and it passed without any substantial opposition. Mr. Stacpoole had given notice of opposition. Mr. Stacpoole had given notice of his intention to move the omission of the

The Volunteers (£485,650); but, in the absence of a return for which he had moved, he contented himself with proposing its postponement. This suggestion, however, met with no support, and the Committee was soon plunged in the discussion of the stand-and-one matters which affect the interest, discipline, and efficiency of the volunteer service, especially the application to that force of the provisions of the Mutiny Act. Numerous questions were put to the Secretary for War, and replied to by him; but at the end of the debate, or perhaps we might more properly say the conversation, the vote was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Cardwell was sorry to hear from distinguished volunteers that the application of the Mutiny Act to them had been spoken of as an insult to the force, for certainly that was far from the intention of the Government, who fully acknowledged the great sacrifices they had made. Commanding officers very well knew could dismiss members, and dismissal was a very severe punishment; but they had to consider, when the commanding officers, the general officer who would command the united body. With 30,000 men moving about the country in a combined camp, some consideration must be paid to the rules by which it was to be governed. One of the speakers desired that it should be made compulsory for every officer to go to a school of instruction, and for every private to attend when called upon; but, though they might call them out, the question was whether they would come when you did call them (Laughter). It had been said that pressure was put upon the volunteer force, but that pressure appeared to be an increase of £75,000 in vote, exclusive of £8000 for travelling expenses. They were putting all the reserve forces under a new command, and one result he hoped would be a new command, and one result he hoped would be the permanent staff would be far more useful to the country than it had been hitherto. It had been suggested that when called out for brigade drill every man should receive a shilling a day, but that was exactly one of the proposals made, and was provided for in the present Estimates.

A Vote of £129,200 was next taken for the Army Reserve Forces, and then progress was reported.

General Sheridan in the House.—While the Army Estimates were under discussion, on Monday, General Sheridan, of the United-States army, paid a visit to the House of Commons, and remained for some time an attentive listener to the debate. At first the gallant officer occupied a seat in the gallery, but he was afterwards conducted into the reserved seats appropriated to the reception of distinguished strangers; but after a short time he descended into the seats below the bar on the Ministerial side of the House. There he met Lord Elcho, and remained some time in conversation with him; he also encountered Mr. Cardwell, who, coming into the House from the Council Department upon some matter of detail, of the War Department upon some matter of detail, recognised General Sheridan, and shook hands with him very cordially.

BRITAIN'S IRON WALLS.

No. I.—The largest ironclad afloat.

Her Majesty's Ship Sultan was one of the warships inspected by Mr. Goschen during the Easter holidays. Our Engraving will give the reader some idea of the appearance of this line ship of war, the largest armour-plated vessel in the world, as she rides in all her stately grandeur in Portsmouth Harbour. H.M.S. Sultan was launched from Chatham Dockyard at the end of last year. Under the command of Captain E. R. Fitzherbert, A.D.C. to the Queen, the officer commanding the steam reserve at Portsmouth, she went out of harbour on Monday morning and steamed outside the Isle of Wight and had a satisfactory trial of her machinery, as a preliminary measure to her mile-and-a-half trial, and also a further trial of her steering power, 12 heavy guns, her engines are of 1200-horse power, 12 heavy guns, her engines are of 1200-horse power, and her dimensions are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; length on the keel, 320 ft. 6 in.; breadth (extreme), 59 ft.; breadth (moulded), 58 ft. 7 in.; burden in tons, 5234. The Sultan, which is the only ship of her class, though she does not in all respects resemble her sister vessel. Indeed, it appears that she was designed on the model of the Hercules, though subsequently modified to suit the requirements of modern warfare, and to avoid the defects which the experience of the last few years had pointed out. In two respects the Sultan is superior to the Hercules—in being more heavily plated with armour and in carrying more effective armament. In her armour-plating she is protected with 9-in. armour on her sides, so as to give her ample protection at the same time not to interfere with her speed.

THE PUBLICANS' BILL.

The Licensed Victuallers are rapidly organising an active opposition to the Government Licensing Bill. At a numerously-attended meeting, convened by their protection society, on Monday, resolutions were passed condemning the measure, and adopting a petition to the House of Commons against it. A similar course was agreed upon at a gathering of the Country Brewers' Society. At the same time a meeting was held at the York Hotel, Waterloo-road, at which it was decided to form a committee of the Lambeth district, for the purpose of communicating with the Parliamentary representatives of the borough.

The United Kingdom Alliance are mustering their forces in opposition to the bill. On Monday evening there was a demonstration at Exeter Hall—Mr. R. M. Carter, M.P., in the chair. The speakers included Archdeacon Sandford, Dr. F. R. Lees, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., Mr. Samuel Pope, and Mr. Dalway, M.P. Resolutions were passed in favour of the Permissive Bill, declaring that the Government measure, in its present shape, could not be accepted as satisfying the urgent wants of the nation, and exhorting the friends of the Alliance everywhere to remain steadily faithful to the vital principle of the movement.

A DAY OF REST
FOR TWENTY THOUSAND POSTMEN.

Mr. Cafern, the Postman Poet, has a good cause to advocate, and one which no one could advocate with more knowledge gained from personal experience. The subject has occupied the attention of our legislators this week, and on Monday a public meeting was held to discuss it at the Freemasons' Hall. This meeting, convened by the Working Men's Lord's-Day-Rest Association, was held for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of Mr. Charles Reed's bill to relieve provincial postmen and rural messengers from their unnecessary and compulsory Sunday postal labour. Mr. Girdlestone occupied the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, said that it appeared to him a most anomalous fact that, while in London, the great centre of commerce, they could do without a Sunday delivery of letters and newspapers, more than 20,000 men were employed in the provinces during the whole of the Sabbath-day in the delivery of letters and newspapers the same as on week-days. Many of these men had to travel sixteen or twenty miles on the Sunday, while the indoor officials had to work for seven or eight hours upon that day. The great bulk of the trades in the province did not require a Sunday delivery, and their letters were seldom opened until the Monday morning. He sincerely hoped that Mr. Reed's bill would receive the sanction of Parliament. Ultimately a petition to the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Reed's bill was agreed to; and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A "REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION,"

convened by the "International Democratic Association," was held, on Sunday, in Hyde Park, to express sympathy with the French Communists. The usual procession from Finsbury was formed. About the time of gathering at the rendezvous a heavy driving shower fell, and the start was considerably delayed in consequence. A second portion of the procession joined at Clerkenwell-green, and the entire body marched by Blackfriars through the Strand, Pall-mall, and Piccadilly. The procession numbered about 300 persons. It was headed by a band playing the "Marseillaise," and a few bright new flags were borne. Between two and three thousand spectators assembled in the Park waited fully two hours for the arrival of the demonstrators. The scenes with which the public have been familiar since the Reform agitation were again enacted.

The St. Giles's Literature, which at the old Reform meetings was confined to mock Litanies and doggerel verse, has now developed into full-blown political pamphlets, written with a little smartness and a good deal of wild abuse. A new mock Litany was produced for the occasion, more profane, in proportion as it was more clever, than its predecessors. It dealt with Mr. Bruce's home legislation in a mocking spirit; spoke of the late Royal marriage with frequent reference to the superiority of Scotch haddock over German sausage; and, regarding Mr. Gladstone as slumbering in the vessel of State, addressed to him the call made to Jonah, "What meanest thou, O sleeper?" These compositions were recited by two men, one acting as officiating minister, the other as clerk. The most painful feature of these outrageous exhibitions is the amount of encouragement they derive from a number of well-dressed people.

Mr. Murray, chairman of the centre platform, in a temperately-spoken speech that contrasted favourably with most of its successors, urged that the meeting was one of the most important ever held upon that "classic ground." Other meetings had been held there for party purposes, but this was for the benefit of the entire human family, inasmuch as the Communists, whom they wish to encourage and support, were fighting for the rights of the whole human race, and the liberation of labour from the trammels of capital. Not the Red Republicans, but their enemies, were answerable for what was taking place. Former revolutions in Paris had been put down for their virtues by the vices of men who feared that their monopoly of government and emolument would leave them for ever. It was because the ruling classes of the world wished to live as giants by dwarfing their fellow-men—because they wished to live in affluence without working or thinking—that they were opposed to social justice being done, and opposed, therefore, to revolution. Such persons were never opposed to revolution aimed against the middle classes, of whom they were jealous, but directly it was aimed against themselves they denounced the movement in the strongest terms.

The Speakers who followed were Messrs. J. Radford, J. Johnson, Riddle, Flexman, Weston, S. Owen, Rogers, and Le Lubez. The speeches were in advocacy of an "address to the members of the Commune, the Central Committee, the National Guards, and the working classes of Paris;" and the first resolution proposed that this should be sent by "the people of London." This address was adopted, and it was resolved in a second motion that the meeting being of opinion that the great want of the time was a daily Republican newspaper, thereby pledged itself to support any efforts that might be made to establish one. A few bystanders, perceiving the scanty number of persons who held up their hands in favour of this momentous enterprise, raised a derisive laugh; but the motion was nevertheless carried amidst cheers. The speeches by which the motion was introduced were, in the main, attacks of the most violent description upon the London press. The meeting soon after dispersed—the procession, then of very sorry proportions, leaving by the Marble Arch.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS

have been established in London and some of the chief provincial cities. In advocacy of their claims to popular support, the following temperate letter has been written:—

TO THE EDITOR.

"Sir,—It is the misfortune of advanced political theories that they find advocates in men often of shallow intellects and superficial acquirements, who, attracted by novelty rather than drawn by reason, contrive by their impolitic advocacy and misapprehension of principle to bring discredit upon the cause which they profess to have at heart. Republicanism is at present made the unfortunate object of such persons' attachment, much to the sorrow of those who, regarding it as a form of government and not of license, desire to amend political institutions, and ultimately realise their wishes by means at once peaceful and respectful of the feelings and beliefs of others. As Secretary of the London Republican Club, you will, perhaps, permit me in its name to record an emphatic protest against being even by imputation included amongst these lovers of disorder. I am authorised by the committee of that club to express, if possible, through your columns its utter disapprobation of the conduct of those persons who are addicted to disturbing public meetings to which they may not have been specially invited—thus defeating the object for which such meetings may be convened—and also to introducing Republicanism in an offensive manner in connection with subjects of a totally different nature. I inclose for your perusal, if you will accord us that favour, a copy of our rules; by which you will see that in point of order and tolerance we are unimpeachable. We lose no opportunity of impressing upon Republican advocates the urgent need on their part of wide and thorough sympathy with men of other creeds, or of discountenancing any ridiculous imitations of Parisian practices—such as banner-flaunting, flag-waving, and drum-beating. Apologising for so intruding upon your space, — yours obediently, Geo. Wm. Foote."

"142, Old-street, E.C."

WORKING MEN AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

On Saturday, at a meeting of the Labour Representation League—Mr. Robert M. Latham presiding—it was resolved to hold in London a series of weekly public meetings for the discussion of important political and social questions affecting the interest and well-being of the working classes. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the officers of the league in making the necessary arrangements; and it was agreed that, among other questions, the following should be discussed:—National education, local taxation, emigration, the utilisation of waste lands, boards of arbitration, co-operation of associated workshops, consolidation of the empire, land tenure, &c. It was also resolved that meetings shall be held in the various metropolitan constituencies for the purpose of promoting parochial reform and bringing the action of the league to bear on the subject of local taxation. The secretary (Mr. Lloyd Jones) reported that during the last week branches of the league had been established in Plymouth, Derby, and Great Bridge.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

A Special Meeting of the London and Westminster Working-Men's Constitutional Association was held at their rooms, Victoria-street, Westminster, last Saturday, for the purpose of preparing and circulating petitions to the House of Commons protesting against the inclosure of the grounds on the Thames Embankment to which the

MARSHAL MACMAHON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE LOYAL FRENCH TROOPS.

GENERAL L'ADMIRAULT, ONE OF MACMAHON'S GENERALS OF DIVISION.

FRATRICIDE IN FRANCE: MACMAHON IN ACTION.

BRITAIN'S IRON WALLS: NO. 1., H.M.S. SULTAN, THE LARGEST IRONCLAD AFLOAT.

Crown lays claim. After a discussion, during which it was generally hoped that all the ratepayers of the metropolis would combine together and aid Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in his endeavours to secure to them the full benefit of the land created by the formation of the Thames Embankment,

THE FOLLOWING PETITION to the House of Commons was unanimously agreed to, and arrangements made to gain for it as many signatures throughout the metropolis as possible:—"That the Thames Embankment, the most noble metropolitan improvement of the present day, has been constructed, at a cost of nearly £2,000,000, entirely at the expense of the ratepayers of the metropolis, who have, moreover, paid to the Crown the sum of over £26,000 for the value of land they have reclaimed. That they cheerfully assented to this large expenditure in the belief that the open spaces thus reclaimed would be laid out (at their own cost) as pleasure-grounds for the health and recreation of the people. That they view with serious alarm an attempt which is now being made to defeat this object by the assertion of a technical right, the success of which would be a great moral injustice to the inhabitants of the metropolis. That your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will take such steps as will effectually prevent any part of this reclaimed land from being diverted from the purpose above stated."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT A PLEASURE FAIR.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLEASURE FAIRS of the year was held at Derby, on Friday, the 14th inst. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a frightful accident occurred near the centre of the ground. A swing boat, heavily laden with young people of both sexes, was being swung to and fro with great velocity, when suddenly a frightful crash was heard, accompanied by loud screams. The ponderous machine fell over on one side, having broken from the top, and hurled the whole of its occupants head foremost on to the ground beneath. Numbers of the victims were picked up bleeding and insensible, and some were conveyed to the infirmary. At the same fair the previous night a horse took fright, upset several stalls, killed a child, and injured several persons.

IRELAND.

THE REPORT OF THE WESTMEATH COMMITTEE merely states the notorious fact that Ribbonism is a power in Westmeath and in parts of Meath and King's County, and that the Executive does not at present possess the powers which are necessary for coping with this formidable organisation. It is left to Government or Parliament to propose what measures may be deemed expedient for the vindication of the law.

SIR MAZIERE BRADY, whose death is announced, was three times Lord Chancellor of Ireland, having previously filled the posts of Solicitor and Attorney General and Chief Baron of the Exchequer in that kingdom.

NEW PARK AT BELFAST.—On Saturday a magnificent park, formerly the property and residence of the Marquis of Hone, fell, was opened, in a most demonstrative manner, as a public park for the people of Belfast.

EMIGRATION FROM ULSTER.—The *Dundalk Democrat* says that since the end of March the emigration from that port has been remarkable. People—young persons of both sexes—commenced to arrive in groups from the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone; and now the number leaving weekly for Liverpool amounts to about 200.

THE PREMIER'S GOOD HEALTH is not surprising when we are informed that on the Friday morning before his return to town "he was occupied in his favourite pastime of timber-cutting, and cut down a tree with his own hands."

MR. BRIGHT, who has had a slight attack of erysipelas, is now recovering.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM, BISMARCK, AND MOLTKE now hold daily councils of war, just as in 1870.

THE EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH and her son were at the Queen's Theatre, on Saturday night, seeing "Joan of Arc."

MR. REED, the late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, has received and accepted an official invitation to visit the dockyards and arsenals of Russia.

A CAMP, in which the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers will be represented, to the number of between 20,000 and 30,000 men, will be formed at Aldershott in the autumn. It will remain in existence fourteen days.

LORD HOUGHTON has presented to her Majesty's Commissioners the words for the Italian chorale which has been composed by Chevalier Pinsuti, as an illustration of Italian music, for the opening ceremony on May 1.

MR. BYRON'S new domestic drama at the Olympic will have the title of "Daisy Farm."

AN INCREDIBLE ACT OF JUSTICE.—The magistrates at Tamworth have, it appears, sentenced a boy to imprisonment for one month for throwing a stone which broke a looking-glass in a shopkeeper's window.

France and Germany

RED PARIS.

THE week opened in Paris with a rumour which added to the gloom of the city. To cap the horrors of the Communist rule, news that M. Thiers had given the city twenty-four hours to surrender, and the report of a regular investment of Paris, produced a panic among the inhabitants, who besieged the markets and provision-shops, in many of which horseflesh has already taken the place of beef.

WASTE POWDER.

There were two very significant statements in the telegrams dispatched from the *Daily News'* correspondents at Versailles and in Paris on Sunday evening. On the previous night a fierce cannonade had been going on along the southern line of forts. The roar of the guns was tremendous; and the city listened in mute terror to the gigantic artillery duel which was doubtless scoring up its lists of slain. In the morning Citoyen Rubus forwarded his report. The night, he said, had been terrible; the losses of the Royalists enormous; the repulse complete. "The Federals are heroes," exclaimed the Citizen-General; they have fought like lions. Place them all upon the order of the day." The semi-official journals came out with their announcement that over a thousand of the Versailles troops were killed before Fort Vanves; while the Paris correspondent adds, "There is nothing to report on the side of the Parisians, except that Dombrowski has had a slight wound." Now let us hear the other side. The special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs on Sunday:—"Issy and Vanves last night fired 5000 projectiles, and the loss reported is one wounded." The net result, then, of this great artillery battle was the loss of one man on the side of the Government; for, as Dombrowski was wounded while attacking Neuilly, the occupants of the southern forts must have escaped scot-free. These artillery duels really produce nothing except noise and the opportunity for the General commanding to call his troops heroes. But in the positions lying west of the Porte Maillot

MORE SERIOUS FIGHTING

has been taking place between masses of infantry; and there the slaughter has been most lamentable, because it has been so obviously aimless and ineffectual. The correspondent of the *Times* at Versailles says that the Government troops had, after a hard fight, on the night of the 13th inst., captured a house which the insurgents had fortified at Neuilly. It contained 200 dead bodies. The loss of the troops was also considerable. The correspondent adds:—

"In the middle of the night some engineers and troops of the Line advanced from the barracks of Courbevoie to Château Beson, near Asnières. They seized a barricade there, and the engineers were proceeding to blow it up when a terrific fire was opened on them from the château. A chef de bataillon was wounded, and the infantry, being young soldiers, could not be induced to continue the struggle with the ardour necessary for success. The military retired with some losses. The Commune is entitled to claim a victory in this case. The forces of the Government have succeeded in making available all the trenches constructed by the Prussians along the terrace of Meudon. They have armed them with twenty-four guns. Eight of these enfilade the Point du Jour, and the remaining sixteen bear directly on Forts Issy and Vanves. This is an exact repetition of the Prussian arrangement, and it is expected that with those sixteen guns the two forts will be silenced and demolished. Yesterday afternoon I saw several shells pass over Suresnes and explode on the glacis of Mont Valérien. They came from the new battery erected by the insurgents on the Trocadéro. Some fell into Suresnes also. Two of them exploded in the Mairie, one killing a child five years of age and wounding its mother. A fragment of another shell struck a man, who was dangerously wounded. The road from Montretout to Mont Valérien is now under the fire of the insurgents' artillery. Puteaux, which lies between the bridge of Neuilly and Suresnes, is not spared, though its population has furnished many recruits to the insurgents. Shells are falling there. No doubt they are intended for Courbevoie or Mont Valérien.

"At the urgent entreaty of the women of Colombes and Argenteuil, the Prussian commanding officer, Samois, has sent patrols to the neighbourhood of those villages. These poor creatures begged to see the officer, and with cries besought his protection against a band of insurgents whose exactions and cruelties they represented as intolerable. They said, 'Our houses are pillaged, our little property is taken, and our husbands are forced away; those who refuse being killed or wounded.'"

ANOTHER FIGHT AT NEUILLY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* telegraphs that on Sunday, after a desperate struggle, Neuilly was vacated by the Versailles troops, leaving cannon, mitrailleuses, and two flags in the hands of the insurgents. On Monday morning Neuilly Bridge was occupied by the Federalists. Valérien opened a murderous fire on the advanced positions of Dombrowski. The killed and wounded on the Government side were estimated at 2000. The Communists took 500 prisoners.

A later telegram from the same correspondent says Dombrowski reported that he could not hold his position without more men, artillery, and ammunition. The floors of the houses taken at Neuilly were, Dombrowski says, covered with blood. The correspondent adds:—"Six gun-boats of the Commune entered into the action yesterday. Miniature barricades were begun in Paris yesterday. Mines are to be laid in the sewers. It is seriously proposed to bombard Valérien from the top of the Arc de Triomphe. This activity is attributed to the hostile attitude of the Germans, who constantly receive reinforcements—a fact which is supposed to imply their probable imminent interference."

M. Thiers has sent a despatch announcing to the Prefects that a brilliant feat of arms took place on Monday at Courbevoie. The division of Becon Montandon captured the castle of Becon after a vigorous cannonade. Colonel Davoust carried the castle by storm, and the engineers at once carried off a battery there, by which the Federalist position at Asnières was cannonaded.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The delegates from the Republican Union League, who went out to Versailles to try to arrange terms, went before the Executive Committee of the Commune and reported what had been done. The Committee promised to consider the matter. The Commune of that consideration appears in an article in the official journal, in which it is said that the League, having asked M. Thiers to accede to the legitimate wishes of Paris and to respect her privileges, and having been refused, was bound now to help her, calling on all to rise and defend her rights. The Commune, however, is not the view taken by some of the Liberal journals. They continue to appeal for a conciliatory policy. The *Clocks* denounces the tone of the Press of the Commune to the Republican League. The editor does not hesitate to declare that the results of victories won by the Commune are illusory. The *Temps* insists that the Commune should make known exactly what it desires. It is said that the negotiations between the Central Committee and the Versailles Government are very bad. Meantime, more battalions of National Guards have been disbanded. Lullier, the hero of March 18, has, after being in disgrace, been under arrest, been appointed to the command of the gun-boats on the Seine in Paris. Operations of these have been stopped by the Versailles artillery opening certain locks, and thus reducing the water in the river. On Saturday

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

passed the Municipal Bill by 499 votes against 15. On the same day the Minister of Finances brought in his amended budget of expenditure for 1871. He did not propose to make any change in the estimates for the Ministry of War, as he had not the information necessary for fixing the exact amount of expenditure. As to the other Ministries, he proposed to make a saving of 107,000,000f. for the six months to the end of December. The revenue could not be estimated until the country was restored to tranquillity. He intimated, however, that no further demands would be made upon landed property nor upon the sources of labour and of the country's prosperity.

WANING POWER OF THE COMMUNE.

The *Times'* "special" at Paris telegraphed the following significant items on Monday:—

"The result of the elections is a proof of the increasing unpopularity of the Commune. Indifference is evident even in the quarters which used to be of special interest. The eleventh, twelfth, and twentieth arrondissements scarcely took any part in the voting. The battalions who have borne the brunt of the struggle display much lassitude. Many are without shoes, and the greater number have received no pay for six days. A company of artillerymen on duty at Neuilly threatened to desert unless further paid.

"It is said that the houses and grounds round the park of Neuilly are littered with dead and dying, the numbers of 700 and 800. The ambulance is thrown out of gear by Cluseret's new arrangements. he endeavoured to 'requisition' private ambulances as the Ambulances de la Presse, the chief of which declined to go out at all unless allowed their former privileges. Cluseret's new proclamations concerning the disarmament of refractory Guards have produced no effect. Honest men are only too glad to be armed at such a moment.

"The National Guards of the 248th Battalion, who guarded the Belgian Legation yesterday, have a court-martial has been formed of six officers, who are to sit daily to try such cases as may require immediate decision."

GERMAN INTERVENTION.

General Fabrice has removed his head-quarters to St. Denis, in order that he may be nearer Paris should it be found necessary for the German troops to occupy the city, and also that he may more readily carry on negotiations with the French Government at Versailles. In a recent interview with a correspondent, the General stated that if compelled to interfere in the struggle in the French capital, he should do so with regret.

The Prussian Envoy having notified the Government at Versailles of the intention of Germany to intervene, on the ground that the Government of Thiers did not offer sufficient guarantees for the payment of the war indemnity, Mr. Thiers replied that the Versailles Government possessed the power to put down the insurrection, and that the Government

would not remain in power if Prussia persisted in her intentions to intervene. Prince Bismarck having been consulted, declared that in the actual state of the country M. Thiers was "l'homme de la situation," but that Prussia would formally reserve to herself the right of intervening in case the insurrection should triumph. Notwithstanding the refusal of M. Thiers to accept the armed co-operation proffered by Prince Bismarck, the Germans have advanced from St. Denis to St. Ouen.

Hopes are entertained in official circles that the entry of the German army into Berlin will be made in May or June.

A PLAN FOR ATTACKING PARIS

has been communicated to the *Times*, by "An Officer," who has recently studied the military positions of the rival forces under M'Mahon and Bombrowski. He is of opinion that an assault on the enceinte opposite the Bois de Boulogne

"WOULD BE CERTAIN OF SUCCESS."

"It appears to me, and my opinion is borne out by that of two distinguished English officers who have examined the position with me, that under the present circumstances Par's might be captured in two days by such a measure. If the troops of Versailles were to bombard severely from Mont Valérien and from the Bridge of Neuilly the Porte Maillot throughout the night, at the same time bombarding Issy from Chatillon and, if possible, from Meudon, they might, without serious difficulty pass 10,000 men during the night into the Bois de Boulogne by the bridge of Neuilly, and by pontoons placed across the Seine at the Isle du Puteaux as soon as darkness had set in. False attacks made upon Porte Maillot and Issy before daybreak would cover the real attack on the enceinte at one or more places near Passy at the first dawn by the troops whose movements during the night would have been concealed under the trees of the Bois de Boulogne. The enceinte once passed and a lodgment effected, the Seine would be taken in reverse and opened to admit the passage of more troops. Such an operation might be greatly assisted by sending some troops in boats up the river past the Point du Jour, and still more by a simultaneous movement by the Party of Order in Paris. But for such an assault there must be steady and worthy troops, plucky enough to force their way, and active enough to escalade the escarp of the enceinte. Such men would appear to be forthcoming in the troops of the Marine, who show every sign of readiness to fight and power to stand. Such an assault would also require pontoons and scaling-ladders. The army has now got a pontoon train, and scaling-ladders might be made in a few hours. There would still remain the necessity for obtaining a commanding position in Paris, and such a position exists

TROCADERO,

within a short distance of Passy. One of the most competent judges in France of military operations, whose knowledge of Paris is only second to his knowledge of war on a large scale, studying the map with me, said, 'There the whole business would be settled.' Paris must fall the Arc de Triomphe, and then the whole quarter of the Champs Elysées to the Place de la Concorde. There remain the barricaded streets beyond, the hill of Montmartre, &c.; but although it is possible that the Communists, driven from the most opulent quarter of Paris, would rally and fight well in the streets, it is most improbable

THE PARTY OF ORDER,

now terrorised over by the armed Communists, would rally round an army once established in Paris; and that the possession by the Versailles army of the quarter of Paris lately occupied by the Prussians would put an end to the whole affair."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

MARSHAL M'MAHON,

the new Commander-in-Chief, entered upon the discharge of his duties on Tuesday week. He has Generals Clinchant, Douay and Ladmirault under his orders, General Vinoy in command of the reserve, and General Ducrot organising the unbroken corps of the ex-Imperial Guard, just released from German captivity. A special "Paris News" is of opinion that the Government has made a great stroke in appointing M'Mahon to the chief command. M'Mahon is adored by the soldiers. [The enthusiasm which his presence on any battle-field calls from his troops is very characteristic. Directly it was announced that M'Mahon had not been wounded, Bazaine, who commanded in the first part of the war and after him Bazaine. The men are now at Versailles, who drew their swords upon De Failly, General coming up with his corps at six in the evening, that De Failly came on riding at the head of his first terror-stricken fugitives. Whether M'Mahon is or is not a good General, the troops will certainly fight under him in a way in which they would not fight under anybody else. It is pleasant to see that Frenchmen can continue to honour a General who has led them to such terrible defeats; and the reason seems to lie more in their belief in his personal greatness of character than in his strategic ability. Bazaine is this, and De Failly that, *mais M'Mahon, c'est un homme celui-ci.*"

HIS CAREER,

prior to the disasters of Wörth and Sedan, may be briefly summed up. Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, whose name proclaims his descent from a warlike race, is in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He received his military education at Saint Cyr, from which he passed to the Staff Corps. He took part in the expedition to Algiers, and was subsequently Aide-de-Camp of General Achard at the siege of Antwerp. In 1833 he returned to Africa, and rose rapidly in his profession, until, in 1852, he became General of Division. In 1855 he commanded an infantry division in Marshal Bosquet's corps in the Crimea. In this capacity he took a personal part in the famous and successful assault of the Malakoff, establishing himself in that work, and holding it, notwithstanding the repeated and prolonged efforts of the Russians to dislodge him. For this service he was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and on the return of peace he was made a senator. In 1857 he was again in Africa commanding an expedition against the Kabyles, and was afterwards appointed Commander-in-Chief of the sea and land forces in Algeria. It was, however, the Italian war which first placed his name prominently before the European public. With the designation of Commander of the 2nd Army Corps, but really by the side of the Emperor, he rendered at the great, and for a time very dubious, battle of Magenta services so important that he was named by his Sovereign, and on the field of battle, Duke of Magenta, and Marshal of France. Last year he was recalled from the Governor-Generalship of Algeria, to which he was appointed in 1864, to take a command in the Franco-German war. Returning from imprisonment in Germany, he has now intrusted to him the important task of restoring order in Paris. The Duke of Magenta is represented as combining rapidity of judgment with calmness of temper and firmness of purpose in a remarkable degree.

GENERAL LADMIRAULT,

whom M'Mahon has appointed one of his Generals of Division, is the right man in the right place; and we are glad to be able to give his Portrait side by side with that of his brave commander. Every one has his own particular temperament; and, even in an attack on an enemy, each man in the army retains some portion of his individuality. The distinction of General Ladmirault is that he is one of the first tacticians in the French army, and can play with regiments as Journoud plays with pieces on the chessboard. Few know so well how to restrain or propel a battalion, and few have so calculating a temper and so calm an eye to see the end to be achieved and to attain it by patient skill. In Africa and in Italy this talent was obvious. On the day of Solferino, when in command of the first division of the 1st Army Corps, General Ladmirault placed himself at the head of his regiments and directed them as calmly as though they were only on parade. He was twice wounded by the Austrian bullets; but his coolness never deserted him, and the men carried out his commands with equal *sangfroid* and almost mathematical precision. Even when he was lying wounded on the ambulance, he continued to direct his men until the battle was won and the enemy retreated from the heights of Cavrana.

FRENCH FRATERNITY: DEATH OF GENERAL BESSON.

The death of General Besson was rather dramatic. After the taking of the Neuilly barricade, on April 6, he was riding at the head of two regiments along the high street leading to the Ternes Gate, when he saw an insurgent, who wore the uniform of a marine, taking aim at him from a window. He snatched a chassepot from one of the soldiers nearest to him, and said,

"I will bring down that *gredin*."

But the words were scarcely out of his mouth when the *gredin's* shot brought down the General, who fell dead with a bullet which went through his lungs. He was a pupil of St. Cyr, took part in many campaigns in Africa, was Major before Sebastopol, served as head of the staff of an army corps in Italy, and again as head of the staff of an army corps in the Army of the Rhine. He only returned from captivity in Germany a few days before his death. The funeral of General Besson and that of General Billot drew a distinguished host together at Versailles, the other day, to pay homage to their memory.

"CAIN AND ABEL" FRATERNITY.

Last of all (writes a Paris "special") have appeared two journals, the one called *Paris Libre*, and the other *Cain and Abel*, which of course means Versailles and Paris. A very witty man once said, "All men are brothers—Cains and Abels;" but in the present fraternal strife which astonishes the world it would be difficult to say which is Cain and which is Abel. It is enough that the injured innocents of the Commune regard themselves as Abel, and that the Versaillais will be branded for ever with the mark of Cain. It is unfortunate that, if the title is to be taken in this sense, it would imply that Paris, like Abel, is about to be extinguished.

MODERN JOANS OF ARC.

To add to our miseries, says the *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent, the women are now becoming troublesome. They are forming committees in every arrondissement to organise a female movement for the defence of Paris. The vivandières, some of whom have marched with sword at side and rifle on shoulder, have infected the rest of their sex with a taste for blood. At the gates of Paris, on the barricades, in the faubourgs—no matter—let us be ready to avenge and defend our brothers—to join our efforts to theirs. If the wretches who shoot prisoners and assassinate our chiefs shoot down a crowd of unarmed women, so much! If arms and bayonets are all engaged by our brothers, there still remain to us paving-stones with which to crush the traitors! Such is now the cry of Eve's fair daughters in Paris!

THE REPORTED PILLAGE OF NOTRE DAME.

In reply to a statement that Notre Dame had been pillaged, and that stores of arms had been found there, the sacristan has written to the *Petite Presse* to say that on investigation the Guards found nothing in the shape of arms. The detachment commenced loading a carriage belonging to the church with valuables, but a Captain, whose name he does not know, proceeded to the Committee, and one of its members—Citizen Lavalette—came and had everything returned to its place, after which the sacristan, having satisfied himself that nothing was missing, signed an account of the proceedings. The door was then sealed up and a picket of Guards have been in charge of the place since.

ROCHEFORT ON SACRILEGE.

M. Henri de Rochefort has a manifesto in his journal, the *Mot d' Ordre*, on "The Church and its treasures," in reference to the recent requisitions at Notre Dame. He says that he not only does not disavow the support he has given to this spoliation, but if he knew of any other treasure belonging to the clergy he would indicate it to the Commune. "Our eternal belief," he says, "is that, Jesus Christ having been born in a stable, the only treasure that Notre Dame ought to possess is a bundle of straw." As for the goods of the Church:—

"We do not hesitate to declare them national property, for the single reason that they proceed from the generosity of those to whom the Church has promised Paradise; and the promise of imaginary returns made to obtain any property is qualified as swindling by every code. . . . 'Your purse or hell!' such is in the present day the only programme of the Catholic clergy; and, as the French nation no longer believes in hell, it is natural that, in case of need, it should take back the purse."

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed, on Sunday, an outline of the convention said to have been agreed upon by the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The first principle laid down is that a neutral Power is responsible for depredations committed on a friendly Power by vessels fitted out and manned in a neutral port. This point settled, the claims arising out of the depredations of Confederate cruisers are to be investigated by five Commissioners, to be nominated by the following Powers:—The United States, Great Britain, Brazil, Switzerland, and Italy. Their decisions, which are to include the awards in compensation, will not be binding unless assented to by one at least of the contracting Powers; and claims which the Commission finds itself unable to settle will be remitted to another Court, consisting of three Commissioners appointed by the United States, Great Britain, and Russia.

AN AUSTRALIAN SENSATION.

From Melbourne we have an astounding announcement. It is stated that the home Government has warned the Australian colonies that they may expect a visit from

A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION

which has been or is about to be fitted out in the United States. Who can the alleged filibusters be? Our friends the Fenians? If an expedition is really contemplated, we can only say that the time has been chosen badly. It is true that Australia has been denuded of regular troops; but for some time past the colonists have been putting their principal seaports in a state of defence. They have also been hard at work in the organisation of a militia or volunteer force. Besides all this, there is an English squadron on the station, to which they will have a right to look for powerful assistance.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Old Knives cleaned with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new. Can be used with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Packages, 2d.; Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale—Oakey and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.—[ADVT.]

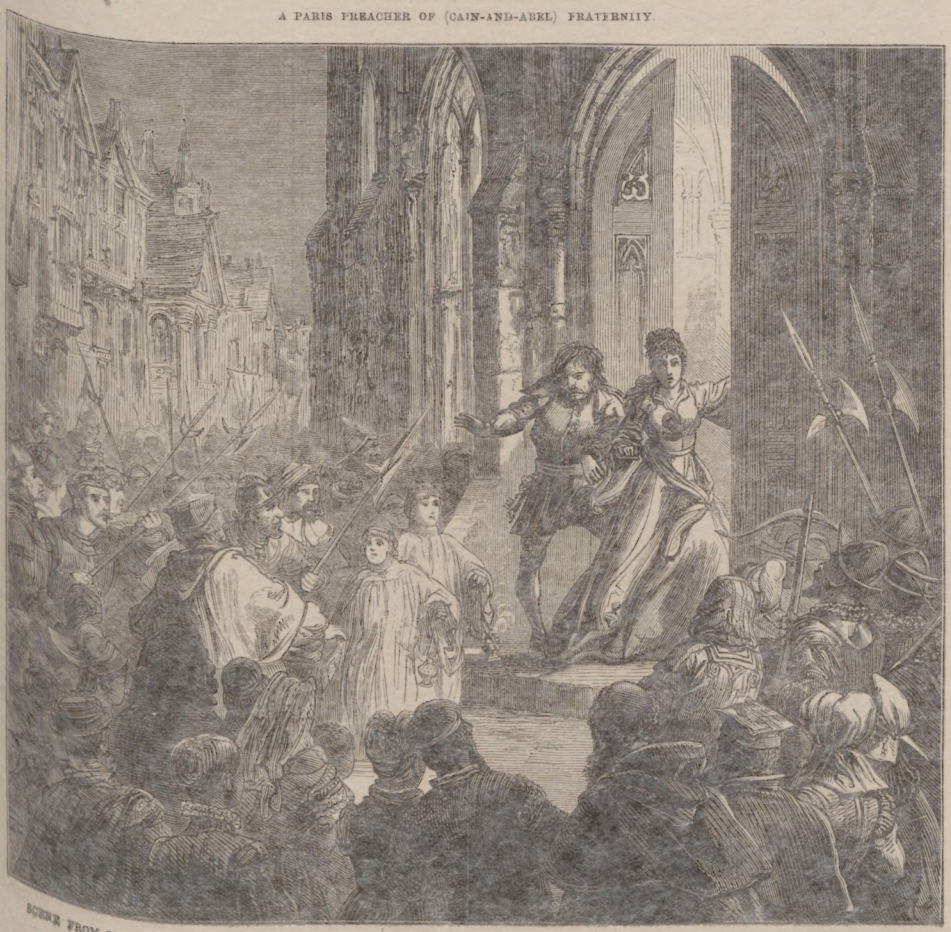
TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A grateful father is desirous of sending by mail, free of charge, to all who wish it, a copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her father, a well-known physician, who has now discontinued practice. Sent free.—C. P. Brown, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.—[ADVT.]

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON sustains so much annoyance from cockney curiosity that he has determined to leave Chiselhurst—strict solitude being recommended for the benefit of his health—and is in treaty for renting Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, Yorkshire, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, who is going to Queensland.

MODERN JOANS OF ARC.

SCENE FROM MR. TOM TAYLOR'S "JOAN OF ARC," AT THE QUEEN'S: MARTYRDOM OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

A PARIS PREACHER OF (CAIN-AND-ABEL) FRATERNITY.



SCENE FROM MR. ANDREW HALLIDAY'S VERSION OF "NOTRE DAME," AT THE ADELPHI; RESCUE OF ESMERALDA (MISS FURTADO) BY QUASIMODO (MR. F. C. KING).

Easter Amusement.

OLYMPIC, PALACE.—Ballet of Aladdin.
COVENT GARDEN.—Royal Italian Opera. Half-past Eight.
DRURY LANE.—First Night of her Majesty's Opera. Half-past Eight.
HAYMARKET.—Wolf and Lamb—Fairy Comedy, The Palace of Truth, Uncle's Will—Farce. Seven.
GAIETY.—Mora Blind—Peter the Shipwright—Offenbach's Malala. Seven. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon Performance at Two.
OLYMPIC.—Poppleton's Predicaments—New Fairy Play: Perfect Love—Noll. Seven.
ADELPHI.—Down in a Balloon—Notre Dame—Quicksilver Dick. Seven.
PRINCE'S'S.—Ballet Farce—Faust and Marguerite—The Man in the Moon. Seven.
PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Farce: Cut off with a Shilling—Robertson's Comedy: Ours. Half-past Seven.
VAUDEVILLE.—Cricketing—Two Roses—Burlesque: Ritz, Perth. Seven.
ST. JAMES'S.—Rival Rances—The Actress by Daylight—Two Thorns. Seven.
ROYALTY.—Behind a Mask—New Burlesque: Robin Hood. Half-past Seven.
STRAND.—In Three Volumes—Up in the World—Burlesque: Isle 'Pendicles. Seven.
COURT (Sloane-square).—Comedy: Randall's Thumb—New Fairy Play. Half-past Seven.
QUEEN'S.—Farce—Joan of Arc. Seven.
GLOBE.—To Be open To-night. Opera Bouffe.
LYCEUM.—French Plays. Half past Eight.
CHARING CROSS.—French Plays. Eight.
HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.—Acrobatic and Equestrian Entertainments. Saturday and Wednesday Afternoons at Half-past Two: Every Night at Half-past Seven.
SURREY.—Mr. Dillo in Drama. Seven.
STANDARD.—Grand Duchess. Seven.
SADLER'S WELLS.—Drama. Seven.
ALFRED.—Drama, &c. Seven.
PHILHARMONIC.—Farce—Grand Duchess—Fairy Play: Nightingale's Wooing. Half-past Seven.
NEW EAST LONDON.—Drama and Farce. Seven.
BRITANNIA.—Drama and Farce. Seven.
VICTORIA.—Drama. Seven.
CARDMAN.—Farce. Seven.
POLYTECHNIC.—Pictorial Lecture on the War, &c. Open from Twelve to Five and from Seven till Ten.
GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment. Eight: Thursday and Saturday at Three.
CHRIST MINSTRELS, St. James's Hall. Every night at Eight: Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park. Open daily
AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Promenade Concerts. Blondin, &c. Nightly.
EVANS'S MUSIC HALL, Covent-garden. Eight.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Ballet-room. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Occasional Concerts.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Monday, Tuesday, Saturday (free), Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday (6d.), Ten till Five.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, South Kensington Museum.—On Wednesdays and Saturdays from Twelve to Four (between Michaelmas and Easter); from Easter till Michaelmas it is open till Five o'clock.
BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell-street.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at the year round, except the first seven days of January, May, and September.
MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.—Every day except Friday, from Ten to Four. Penny Lectures every Monday evening at Eight.
NATIONAL GALLERY, Charing-cross.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS (Winter Exhibition), 5, Pall-mall East.—Ten till Five.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, 120, Pall-mall.—Half past Ten till Five o'clock.
NEW BRITISH GALLERY, 39, Old Bond-street.—Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures. Ten till Five.
CREMORNE GARDENS.—Dancing, &c.
WOOLWICH GARDENS.—Dancing, &c.
ROSHERVILLE.—"The Place to Spend a Happy Day."

ITALIAN OPERA.

There is scarcely any event in the opera season that is looked for with so much interest as the reappearance of

MADAME ADELINA PATTI,

who has now for many years reigned with almost supreme sway as the chief of prima donnas. The return of this universal favourite to Covent Garden, on Saturday, occurred at a somewhat earlier period of the year than usual, and was attended with all the customary signs of undiminished popularity, as evidenced by an audience that completely filled the theatre in every part, and was lavish of enthusiastic applause in every scene in which the renowned artist appeared. The opera was "La Sonnambula," in which, as Amina, Madame Patti made her first appearance before an English audience. That the accomplished and gifted singer's performance in this character has lost none of its charm, notwithstanding its many repetitions, was thoroughly manifested on Saturday night. The fascinating rôle of Zerlina, in "Il Barbiére di Siviglia" will be sustained by Madame Patti to-night, when Signor Mario makes his first appearance this season as Almaviva.

"LUCREZIA BORGIA"

was selected by Mr. J. H. Mapleson for his opening opera at Drury Lane last Saturday, when the occasion was remarkable for the enthusiastic reception given to Sir Michael Costa upon his taking his seat in the orchestra as conductor and musical director. The grandest of lyric tragediennes, Mdlle. Titiens, also transfers her allegiance to Drury Lane. Her unrivalled rendering of the heroine of Donizetti's tragic opera had lost none of its power on Saturday, and her magnificent impersonation was rewarded by the usual demonstrations of pleasure. It has been truly said by a distinguished critic that in

MADAME TREBELLI-BETTINI

Mr. Mapleson possesses, among stage contraltos, the most legitimate successor of Alboni. The Maffeo Orsini of this accomplished artiste is, happily, well known; and it need only be added that the famous drinking song in the banquet scene was declaimed and sung with Madame Trebelli's accustomed animation, being encored as a matter of course. As we publish a Portrait of this charming artiste, a brief biographical notice may be acceptable. She was born at Paris, of French parents, in 1838. Her extraordinary talents for music were perceived at a very early age; but it was to the pianoforte, not to singing, that her studies were first directed. It was not until she had acquired great proficiency on that instrument that her attention was turned to vocal music. Her own inclinations lay in that direction, and it soon became evident that the bent of her genius was towards the stage, for which, through her natural gifts of beauty and a contralto voice of rare quality, she was eminently qualified. Her pianoforte studies were not, however, thrown away. By means of them, on the contrary, she gained a more solid and extensive knowledge of her art than the cultivation merely of vocal music can bestow—a consideration not sufficiently attended to generally in the education of vocal performers. After a complete course of instruction, under the most eminent masters, Mdlle. Trebelli (as she then was) made her début, at the age of one-and-twenty, in 1859, at the theatre Royal, Madrid. Her success was instant and decided; and from that time to her first appearance at her Majesty's opera, in this city, her career was a series of triumphs, all the great lyrical theatres of Europe heartily welcoming the superb soubrette at every fresh début.

Madame Trebelli-Bettini's rare voice and refined acting were again displayed in "Lucrezia Borgia," on Tuesday. With Mdlle. Ilma di Murska she appeared at Drury Lane, in "Linda di Chamouni," on Thursday. And next week she may be heard in other favourite operas, performed to perfection under the masterly direction of Sir Michael Costa.

"PETER THE SHIPWRIGHT"

is a play and a part admirably suited to the prince of English baritones. As produced by Mr. John Hollingshead at the Gaiety, this English version of Lortzing's opera cannot fail to be one of the musical successes of the season. "Peter the Shipwright" is a most refreshing change from the eternal "Il Trovatore," "Lucia," or "Faust" of the Italian Opera. Welcome, then, Mr. Santley in the home of Anglicised opera! The plot of "Peter the Shipwright" is interesting and clear to follow, the dramatic situations are satisfying, the principal characters are well designed and drawn, and the music is very good, pleasing, suitable, and well written—a matter of as great importance in an opera of a light nature as in a composition of a more pretentious style. There is all the lightness of Offenbach, with the brilliancy of Mendelssohn and the solidity of Handel; the scoring is scholarly, and the vocal parts good and effective, without apparent strain after goodness and effect. As of course at the Gaiety, the opera has been well placed upon the stage, the costumes are correct and becoming, and the scenery beautiful and picturesque.

Mr. Santley, who plays the part of the Czar Peter, working in a shipyard at Saardam, has a splendid vehicle for the display of his great ability, and his performance proved that he had completely mastered the subtleties of the character. He sang the music with perfect effect, creating an absolute furore by his rendering of the chief song in the opera, "In childhood with crown and with sceptre I played"—a ballad set to such excellent and expressive music that it must become popular for its own sake, besides having all the elements necessary towards obtaining that object, the chief of which are a good melody, rich harmony, an elegant accompaniment, and words of little sense. There is also a very pretty tenor song, "Fare the well," and a soprano song, "Charming maiden," both of which will become well known. The soprano song is either a Russian air or a very well contrived imitation. A buffo song, "O heaven, earth, and ocean," is most effective; and the concerted music is well written, and, if not absolutely original, is not the less acceptable, because the more readily appreciated.

Miss Blanche Cole, as Maria, sang most sweetly and acted cleverly; and Miss Tremaine, as the widow Browe, was as bright and characteristic as possible. Mr. Lyall sang and acted in a thoroughly artistic style, and Messrs. Fox, Furneaux, and Gaynor, as the Ambassadors from Russia, England, and France, were each satisfactory. The part of a meddling and self-wise burgomaster was played by Mr. Aynsley Cook with, perhaps, a little too much energy and too little repose; his make up was very good and his singing effective, but his acting is capable of improvement. As before stated, the plot is interesting and the opera well done; and as it deserves, and is likely to have, a long run, a detailed setting forth of the subject is needless, for all who can should avail themselves of an early opportunity of unravelling it for themselves.

A NEW FAIRY PLAY.

In "Creatures of Impulse," Mr. W. S. Gilbert has given a new proof of his capacity for the fanciful and humorous treatment of elfin subjects. This new stage fairy story makes a most delightful afterpiece at the Court. Disguised as a woman, who may well be called "old," since she counts her years by centuries, a fairy has taken up her quarters at a village inn, where she is more free than welcome. As she neither eats nor drinks, but simply occupies a room for which she pays no rent, she finds but little favour with the landlady, who invokes the assistance of the villagers to rid her of so unprofitable a customer. Some have recourse to fair means, others to foul; but their intervention, whether gentle or violent, only brings upon themselves the vengeance of the supernatural guest, who, persistently refusing to budge, punishes the meddlers by imposing upon them a marvellous spell, which compels them, under an irresistible impulse, to do the very thing to which in every instance they are by nature most averse. Thus Peter, a chicken-hearted little peasant, who is afraid of his shadow, squares up to everyone he meets, rains blows in all directions, and challenges the world to "come on;" Sergeant Kleeque, who is as brave as a lion, becomes a human sop, and is nervously exclaiming "Don't do that again," incessantly perpetually "dodging and ducking" to imaginary assaults; Pipette, the most bashful of maidens, who usually blushes at the approach of a man, offers her cheek to be kissed by all bearded mankind; Boomblehardt, a miserly Jew, who loves money more than his life, runs about with a bag of gold from two guineas upon all comers; Martha, the hostess of the Three Pigeons, finds her hostelry deserted by reason of her inveterate propensity to say "get out" to all who cross her threshold; and no little fun is created for the audience before the withdrawal of the spell disenthrals the personages of the scene from their mystical bondage, and enables them to resume their normal attributes. The moral of this amusing little piece, which is founded upon a Christmas legend by the same author, entitled "A Story about a Strange Old Lady," would seem to be that we should judge our fellow-creatures charitably, their strange proceedings being often due to the innate depravity than to an irresistible impulse. What gives a melodious attraction to this piece is making it as pleasant to the ear as it is amusing that the various charms are wrought by the aid of a succession of duets and trios, sung by the readers in a very spirited and harmonious style. The music of M. Alberto Randegger is appropriately graceful and tuneful; and a well-painted landscape by Mr. Brinewood Potts gives pictorial grace to the scene. The drama, which is cleverly sustained in the more important parts by Mr. W. M. Terriss as the Sergeant, Mr. Edward Righton as the Jew, Miss Hebrew, Miss M. Brennan as Peter, Pipette, and Miss Harris as Martha, Miss Kate Bishop as Pipette, and Miss Lucy Franklein as the "Strange Old Lady," is perfect.

The comedy of Randall's Thumb," in which the character of Buckthorpe is now effectively sustained by Mr. J. Clayton, retains its place in the bill, and in combination with the new fairy tale, suffices to attract a numerous and fashionable audience.

"THE GIPSY GIRL OF PARIS,"

or, "Notre Dame," is so intensely interesting a drama that we have much pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Andrew Halliday's skilful adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel by means of an Engraving of one of the most effective scenes in "Notre Dame" is alike well adapted, well acted, well mounted, the liberality with which the latter has been produced fully sustaining the reputation of Mr. Chatterton to the rewards of a well-merited success. Miss Furtado, as Esmeralda, is, of course, the centre of attraction. The part suits this charming and popular young actress to a nicety. Gay and brilliant as her bright gipsy costume in the Paris ball-room scene, where she sings a tuneful ditty most melodiously, and completes her conquest of Captain Phœbus, or pensive Esmeralda displays a world of loving tenderness, fresh, ingenuous innocence in the secret interviews with her lover in the Court des Miracles. From Paris, the haunt of the rogues and beggars of Paris, she is hurried to gaol on suspicion of having attempted to assassinate Captain Phœbus. Much quiet pathos is shown by Miss Furtado in the succeeding prison scene, when she is visited by Quasimodo, her lover, and Claude Frollo, the "Goblin Monk," who has filled with so passionate a desire for which he himself committed the crime for which Esmeralda was arrested. True to Captain Phœbus, Esmeralda against the monk's temptations to fly with him. Esmeralda is being led to execution for being a sorceress, when she is rescued in the manner described by our Artist. Quasimodo becomes her sanctuary, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame her sanctuary. This is a most exciting episode, to the effect of which every feature of excellent management contributes. Solidly built on the stage, Notre Dame's stately interior is admirably presented in this version, the realisation of Victor Hugo's graphic word-painting. Infuriated soldiers and populace surround the cathedral, and clamour at the door for Esmeralda, but Quasimodo has her safe inside, and repels with flaming torches on the audacious who dare to scale the walls to set Notre Dame on fire. The more sensational is the peril in which Esmeralda is beset by the "Goblin Monk;" and how the hunchback saves her from his power, the danger on the roof of Notre Dame the pendulum, able will, no doubt, visit the Adelphi to learn for or her self. With ballet and scenery of the first excellence to add to the attractions of the piece, Mr. Halliday's latest adaptation is a true Adelphi success; and we may add that, in addition to Miss Furtado, the company is strong in the principal characteristic Quasimodo in Mr. T. C. Kerr, most pronounced (perhaps a *leetle* too pronounced) Claude Frollo in Mr. Fernandez; the cast including Mrs. Mellon as Gudale, Mr. C. H. Stephenson

as a sufficiently rollicking King of the Gipsies, and Mr. Brittain Wright as Pierre Gringroire. The picturesque view of Paris by night with which "Notre Dame" concludes is beautifully effective, and suggests that a talented hand may have aided Mr. F. Lloyds in its execution.

MRS. ROUSBY'S MARTYRDOM

in the last act of "Joan of Arc," at the Queen's, has called forth so much comment that we depict the historical scene as it is theatrically represented. Due honour to Mrs. Rousby's impersonation of the "Maid of Orleans" was given in this Journal last week; suffice it to say, promising that the scene depicted did not appear to us so repulsive on the stage as has been described, we may now merely append

MR. TOM TAYLOR'S DEFENCE OF HIS PLAY.

as given in a letter to the *Telegraph*:—"Schiller, I conceive, great poet, and greater rhetorician, as he was, has done the Maid of Orleans the most grievous wrong he could have done her. First, by making her great history, and of which, indeed, in her warrant in her passion of love, for which he had no whole career, *she is known never to have felt a spark*; secondly, by robbing her of her fiery crown of martyrdom. I took upon the trial and death of Joan as the last and greatest sacrifice of her life of sacrifice, and for that reason only I have made her trial and execution the culminating incidents of my play, because they are likely to subserve purposes of scenic sensation, but because no other close of her career was historically possible for her or imaginatively for me.

"Blue fire and smoke are actually seen to rise from the pile in the arrangement of the stage manager's, not mine. It is enough for my purpose that she should be seen at the stake. And I should be quite willing to see the actual firing of the faggots dispensed with, if you think it calculated to disgust or outrage the public. But does it? Does not the public, which has followed the fortunes of Joan up to the end, take a juster view of my intention than my critic in the *Telegraph*? I venture to think it does. I have not heard the expressed disapprobation he refers to. But even if I had heard them, I should feel that the end must remain as I had presented it—for no reason of a sensational kind, I repeat, but because Joan's death on the pile, with those memorable words on her lips, 'My voices have not deceived me,' was the crowning burden of her heroic life."

"NIGHTINGALE'S WOOING"

is the title of a sparkling little fairy extravaganza produced at the Philharmonic, seemingly as an antidote to the poisonous caricatures of the notorious Grande troupe in the preceding version of "La Duchesse." "Nightingale's Wooing" is written by Arthur Rushton and Frank Arlon, with both bright fancy and humour that their names ought to be handsomely heard of as dramatic writers. Set off by a catching selection of music, composed and arranged expressly for the occasion by Mr. W. C. Levey, whose comical pantomime music to "Blue Lights" was so popular; adorned by a charming scenic picture of a "Surrey Glade in the World of Fairies," realised by Mr. Albert Callcott," and "Wedding" dresses by Miss Hetty Tracey, Miss Clara Graham serves as a vehicle for the evolutions of a graceful corps de ballet, headed by the sylph-like Mdlle. Smithies, one of whom is certainly the prettiest corypheus on the London stage, and, therefore, almost certain to be snatched up for the Gaiety, the paradise for stage beauties.

Stories of To-Day.

THE DIAMOND ROMANCE.

CAPTURE OF MICHAEL TORPEY.

Two police have at last caught Michael Torpey. He was, on the 14th inst., brought before Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone Police Court, charged with stealing jewellery, valued at £2500, at No. 4, Upper Berkeley-street, on Jan. 12, from an assistant to Messrs. London and Ryder, jewellers, of No. 17, New Bond-street.

THE PRISONER

is twenty-eight years of age, rather below the middle height, clean shaven, with the exception of short whiskers allowed to grow half way down the cheeks, and has curly brown hair, brushed back from the temples. Educated for the Church of Rome, he disappointed the hopes of his friends by refusing to enter the priesthood; and, having obtained a situation as clerk in the office of a manufacturer in one of the large towns of Yorkshire, he became cashier, but was thrown out of occupation by the bankruptcy of his employer. In June last year he took lodgings for himself and his wife at Leamington, at the house of Miss Chevrotte Pitt, Windsor-villa, Campion-terrace. From time to time he would leave home for a few days, taking with him a small leathern valise, and, as it was given out, attending race-meetings in various parts of the country. Mrs. Torpey was confined on Dec. 13, and on Jan. 9 Torpey came to London. Two days afterwards he telegraphed for his wife to join him. They returned to Leamington early on the morning of the 13th, having posted from Rugby, where they arrived too late to go by the train. The evidence of witnesses examined at the trial of Mrs. Torpey showed that Torpey, under the name of Tyrrell, engaged a furnished house in Upper Berkeley-street, stating that he had just arrived from Paris, where he had been obliged to leave his furniture, and agreeing to pay in advance and to allow a servant engaged by the landlord to remain in the house. This woman, on the day

THE ROBBERY

was committed, was sent out of the way to Tulse-hill with a letter addressed to a fictitious personage. On Monday, Jan. 16, the fourth day after the jewels were stolen, Torpey left Leamington, and letters seized by the police when his wife was taken into custody on the following Wednesday showed that he had landed at Ostend, and thence proceeded by way of Ghent to Antwerp, where he tried to dispose of some of the small diamonds, but without success. He expressed an intention of going to Rotterdam, and was ultimately tracked by English detectives to Amsterdam, where he learnt from the newspapers that his wife had been taken into custody; and, guessing that his movements were known, he suddenly left the place, and was only

APPREHENDED

on Thursday night, at a house in Marylebone, to which the police followed his wife, who had attempted to disguise herself by dyeing her hair black and wearing deep mourning.

Mr. J. U. Parkes, assistant to the prosecutor, was the first witness called, and he related in detail the circumstances connected with the robbery, which were published in the *Times* after the examination of Mrs. Torpey.

Inspector Shore, of the Scotland-yard Detective Police Force, then deposed that he was present when Martha Torpey was tried at the February Sessions of the Central Criminal Court for being concerned in this robbery. She was pronounced "Not guilty," and set at liberty. Since then she had been constantly watched by the detective police. On the Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, he went to a house in Marylebone-road (he would rather not mention the number of the house) in company with Sergeant Moon and other police officers. He saw the prisoner in the drawing-room with his wife. She was dressed in mourning, and her hair, which at her trial was very light, was dyed black. Witness said,

"Good morning, Mr. Torpey."

He made no reply. Witness then said,

"My name is Shore. I am an inspector of the detective police from Scotland-yard, and you must consider yourself in my custody for stealing, on Jan. 12 last, from Mr. Parkes, at 4, Upper Berkeley-street, jewellery to the amount of £2000, the property of Mr. Ryder." When witness had said that prisoner got up and walked towards the bed-room. Witness stopped him, and said,

"I must search you and see what you have about you."

There was found in the breast pocket of his coat a pocket-book containing two packets of diamonds—thirteen stones in one parcel and twenty-four in the other. In the same pocket-book were three Dutch bank notes for 150 florins, some Dutch coins worth about 8s. 8d., and three £5 Bank-of-England notes. When witness was taking the packets from the pocket-book, the prisoner said,

"That contains some diamonds. Be particular with them; they are numbered, and I will explain all about them to Mr. Ryder."

Witness then searched the boxes in the room. The prisoner said,

"There is no mistake about my being Torpey, and I shall not deny that my name is Michael Torpey."

Inspector Shore then said, "You have made a statement about the diamonds. Now, if it is a fair question, what have you done with the shanks and settings?"

Torpey replied, "I have not got them here. There is nothing more in the house. All that is in those boxes has been brought here by my wife, and I have not seen their contents."

Witness found in one of the cases a bible and a book called "The Garden of the Soul," in which was the name "Michael Torpey." He took him to the police station, and he there gave the name of Michael Torpey, and said he had no occupation.

Next morning he was placed with five or six other men, who, with the exception of one, had all been called into the station from the street. He was immediately identified both by the witness Parkes and by Mr. Ryder as the man who, under the name of Tyrrell, ordered the jewellery which was stolen.

Mr. Ryder was then called to give evidence, and was able to identify some of the diamonds found in the prisoner's possession.

Mr. Mansfield, at the request of Mr. Lewis, remanded the prisoner, in order that further evidence might be given.

The prisoner, who was visited in the cell at the police court by his wife, requested to be allowed to see Mr. Ryder, to whom he wished to give further information concerning the diamonds which he had disposed of, he said, for much less than their value.

JACK SPIGOT won the City and Suburban, at Epsom, on Tuesday, Revoke being second, and King William third.

The Ladies' Column.

IGNORANCE OF SURGERY

IN FAMILIES is the cause of not a few serious illnesses and even deaths. Housewives there are who seem to have every remedy at their fingers' ends. In only too many cases, however, there is a lamentable ignorance of the commonest cures. To meet this want there is an admirable and cheap little handbook published by the Religious Tract Society, under the title of "Till the Doctor Comes." We have already favourably noticed this useful work, but feel induced to call attention to it again by the report of a very sad case.

DR. LANKESTER held an inquest the other day, at the College Arms Tavern, Camden Town, on the body of Jane Grant, aged thirty-two. Deceased was cook in service at 32, Delaney-street. On the evening of the 8th inst., while in the act of undressing, her leg began to bleed. A fellow-servant named Mary Ann Rutter applied some cold water, and her mistress (Mrs. Cockritch) sent for a surgeon, but the unfortunate woman expired before his arrival. Mr. John Ewart said the cause of death was fainting and loss of blood from the bursting of a varicose vein. The Coroner remarked that nothing was easier than to stop the loss of blood: any little pressure, even that of a little finger, would have done it. This case showed the necessity of our school boards causing all young persons to be instructed in the rudiments of surgery. This life and many others had been lost through sheer ignorance. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

A DOMESTIC MYSTERY.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER, Coroner for East Surrey, resumed and concluded an inquiry at the King and Queen Tavern, Newington-butts, on Monday, respecting the death of Jessie Jane Beer, aged one year and two months, the daughter of a Mr. Beer, residing at 58, Newington-butts. On the 7th inst. Mr. Beer and his wife left home about half-past three in the afternoon to dine with some friends, leaving the deceased and two other children in the care of a servant named Agnes Norman, who had then only been in his employ three days. About twelve at night he came home, and, hearing violent screams, went up stairs and found one of the children lying on the floor at the side of the bed undressed. He picked it up and then searched for the deceased, and found the body between the bedstead and the wall. It was quite dead. Dr. Lees, 112, Walworth-road, said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, which was that of a very healthy child. On the lips he found two compressed marks. He was of opinion that it had died from suffocation. He could not form any opinion as to how the suffocation arose, nor could he account for the marks on the lips. The father of the deceased said he had witnesses present who could give a history of the girl Norman. The Coroner asked him if there were witnesses present who could say the girl had murdered his child.

Mr. Beer: I am unable to say that; but I should like these persons examined.

The Coroner: I do not think I should be doing justice to this girl if I examined them.

Mr. Beer: If a verdict is given without, I shall think it very unfair.

Mr. Mullord, detective sergeant, at Kennington-lane station, said he had made inquiries relative to the girl Norman, and he found that several children had expired under circumstances similar to those in the case before the Court.

Twelve months ago she was employed by Mrs. Gardiner, of Grosvenor Villa, Stockwell Park, as nursery-maid. She had only been there two months when a Mrs. Taylor, a friend of her mistress, visited there, bringing her infant child, aged twelve months, with her. The child was placed on a bed, and was found dead. Soon after this three dogs, a cat, a parrot, a number of gold fish, and nearly a dozen fancy birds were found dead there.

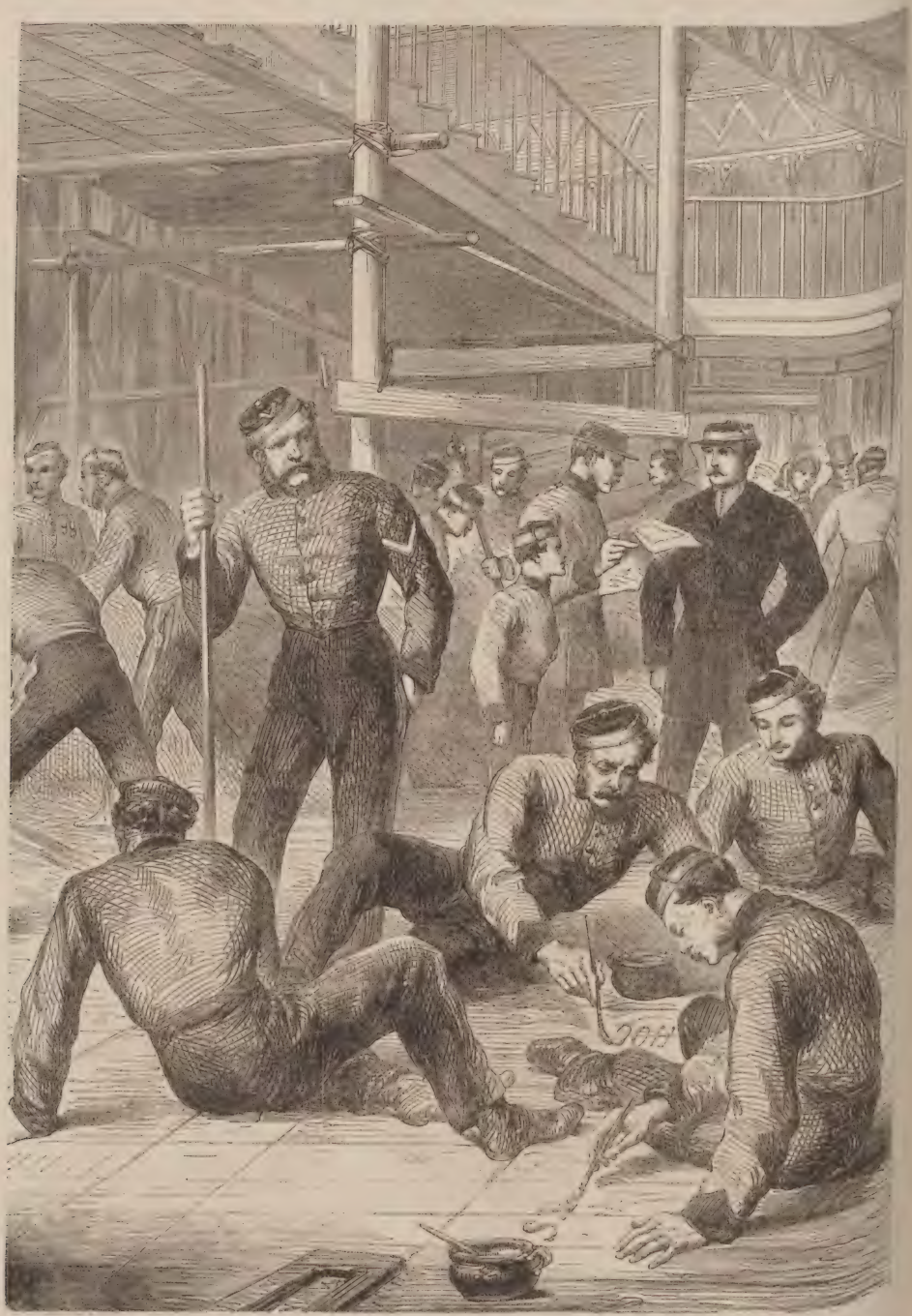
She was next employed by Mrs. Milner, of Park-road, Grosvenor-road. She brought home a child which was in her charge in a state of insensibility, and said it had fallen out of her arms. The infant recovered, but within three weeks it was taken out again by her, and brought home soon afterwards dead.

Her next situation was in Temple-street, St. George's-road; and on one occasion a child, aged seven years, was awoke with a choking sensation, and stated to his father that the girl had placed her hand over his mouth, and had given him money not to say anything about it. At this place several domestic animals died suddenly.

At another situation where she was engaged a child was found insensible in bed, and when it recovered evinced great terror at the sight of the girl.

In her next situation she locked a child up in a wardrobe, took it out, put it in bed, and it was found dead shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from suffocation accidentally caused." The father said he was dissatisfied with the verdict, and would take other proceedings.

A SMART SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE was distinctly felt along the coast of Argyle on Saturday evening, a few minutes before eight o'clock.



PREPARATIONS FOR THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: MARKING SPACES FOR GOODS.

MDME. TREBELLI-BETTINI, OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.—SEE "THE NATURALIST."

The Naturalist.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

THE charming nightingale whose portrait is engraved on page 253 can happily be heard at the Drury Lane Opera; but the beauteous birds of paradise limned on the same leaf can no longer be admired at the "Zoo," alas! As plumage for Court belles, their rich plumage may have been utilised; or, better still, the taxidermist of the "Zoo" may have restored them to the beauty of life. It may be recollected by some of our readers that the rare birds depicted were procured by Mr. A. R. Wallace, the well-known traveller and naturalist. It was in the autumn of 1861, when in the interior of Sumatra, that Mr. Wallace received information of two specimens of the lesser bird of paradise being alive in captivity at Singapore. Mr. Wallace immediately proceeded to that place, purchased the birds, which were then in the hands of a European merchant, and left by the following mail for England, arriving in safety in London on April 1, 1862.

The two paradise-birds were lodged in the upper part of the Zoological Society's old museum, a room having been fitted up for their reception with a large cage of galvanised iron wire, 20 ft. long by 11 ft. in width. As they were both males, it was found necessary to keep them apart, the sight of one another, or even of a paradise-bird's plume waved near them in the air, producing in them great excitement. The cage was therefore divided by a screen, which excluded the light, and the two birds placed in the separate compartments. They were fed on rice, bread, vegetables, and fruit, but required also insect food, and seemed particularly partial to mealworms and cockroaches. They were very tame, readily taking a titbit from the hand of the attendant. So great an ornament were they to the "Zoo," that their death caused general regret; and all naturalists would be glad to see their places taken by some hardier specimens of their species.

PRIZES FOR ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

We have much pleasure in stating that the following prizes for collections of economic entomology are offered by the Royal Horticultural Society:—

1. A prize of £10 for the best collection of British insects injurious to any one plant, as the oak, pine, cabbage, wheat, &c. (the choice of plant to be left to the competitor). The insects to be shown as much as possible in their various stages of development—eggs, larva, chrysalis, and perfect insect. In judging, a preference will be given to those collections which most successfully illustrate the life history of the insect, and exhibits the mischief done, whether shown by specimens, drawings, models, or other means. Examples of the application of drawings, models, and specimens to this purpose may be seen in the society's collection in the South Kensington Museum.

2. A second prize of £3 for the second-best collection.

3. A prize of £5 for the best miscellaneous collection of any branch of British economic entomology, similarly illustrated.

4. A second prize of £2 for the second-best collection.

The collections to be sent to Mr. James Richards, assistant secretary, Royal Horticultural Society, on or before May 1, 1872, each collection bearing a motto, and a separate sealed envelope, with the motto on the outside and the name of the competitor inside. The society is to be entitled to take from any of the collections sent in, whether successful or not, whatever specimens or illustrations they may choose, at a price to be fixed by the judges. The judges to have power to refrain from awarding the prizes, should the collection seem not worthy.

A LECTURER in a Western State seeks damages of a journal which published a report of his discourse, "Mind and Matter," under the head of "Milk and Water."

TWO INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS at Portsmouth, whose defalcations amount to £396, have been arrested and committed to the county gaol at Winchester.

SARCASM AND COOLNESS.—Slightly sarcastic was the clergyman who paused and addressed a man coming into church after sermon had begun, with the remark, "Glad to see you, Sir; come in; always glad to see those here late who can't come early." And decidedly self-possessed was the man thus addressed in the presence of an astonished congregation as he responded, "Thank you; will you favour me with the text?"—*American Paper.*

THE DUKE OF GENOA.—The Duke of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy and brother of the Crown Princess Margherita, has just finished his scholastic course at Harrow, where he has carried off prizes for proficiency in history and modern languages, and is paying flying visits to the most interesting English towns previous to his return to Italy. His Royal Highness was in Birmingham on Friday, and on Saturday visited the Small-arms Factory and the Earl of Dudley's ironworks. On his return to Italy he will take up his quarters at Genoa, and enter the service of the Royal Italian navy.—*Globe.*

Sports and Pastimes.

LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB.

IT may be safely asserted that since the olden days of the West London Running Ground there has never been so attractive a meeting of the above society as the semi-annual challenge cup reunion held on Saturday at the Lillie-Bridge Ground. The great attraction of the afternoon was the meeting of W. M. Chinnery with J. Scott in the mile. Upward of 700 spectators (including very many ladies) attended to witness this one event, on which there was more betting than we recollect at any amateur meeting for many years past, Scott being the favourite just before starting, at 6 to 4 taken, and 2 to 1 asked on him. The elder man, however, proved by far the best general and judge of pace when the tug of war came, and won the last race he will ever compete in. Waiting until he heard the goal, Chinnery fairly collared his opponent, and, coming away ten yards before turning into the straight, finished a clever winner by half a dozen yards, amid deafening and prolonged cheers. Times: One third of a mile, 1 min. 26 sec.; two thirds, 3 min. 2 sec.; one mile, 4 min. 31 2-5 sec.

THE DERBY HORSES

are now beginning to attract attention among that large class for whom an ordinary horse-race has no interest, but for whom the coming carnival of the Derby Day is some excuse for acquiring a little turf lore. That learned turfite, "Hotspur," of the *Telegraph*, profoundly observes that the Two Thousand Guineas issue will materially influence the Derby prospects; but the blue ribbon of 1871, as remarked constantly in the winter, judged by the crucial test of public form, should, both well on the day, rest between

ALBERT VICTOR AND GENERAL.

SALE OF MR. H. CHAPLIN'S STEEPLE-CHASERS AND HUNTERS AT TATTERSALL'S.

In consequence of Mr. Chaplin giving up the northern portion of the Benton country, his hunters and steeplechasers were put up to auction at Albert-gate on Monday, when the greater number were disposed of at fair prices. Scheidam, winner of the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase last year and the Grand Annual at Warwick this year, was bought by Lord Eglinton for 1000 gs.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS.

Cook, jun., and Roberts, sen., played a capital match of billiards at St. James's Hall on Monday night. The game was 2000 up, Cook giving his veteran opponent 200, and the stakes being £100. For some time the public billiard-matches in St. James's Hall have been played on the newly-appointed tables with narrow pockets and altered spot, upon which the men were unable to display the peculiar capabilities which have made them famous. On Monday night there was a return to former custom, and it was admitted on all sides that neither man ever played a better general game. For some time Roberts made the foremost playing, eliciting applause by his wonderful screw and other fancy strokes, as well as by his "all-round" play. During the first thousand, indeed, Roberts appeared to carry everything before him, although Cook, in a break of 194, made 44 spot strokes. After a little over two hours' play, the scores were—Roberts, 1000; Cook, 767. The former had certainly played with superb care and finish. Cook, however, gradually gained ground. By breaks, which included now 24, and now 42 spot strokes, the marker was able, after between three and four hours' close work, to call both men at 1200, Cook being in the midst of a fine break, composed mainly of 42 spot-strokes. Within a few moments Cook cunningly secured his favourite position, and left off with a break of 207, of which 24 were spot-strokes. Some capital general play followed, the men keeping so comparatively close to each other that at half-past eleven (the game having been opened soon after seven) the numbers were—Cook, 1501; Roberts, 1444. Roberts then slightly improved his position; but, after an interval of indifferent skirmishing on both sides, Cook commenced a break of 268, which, thanks chiefly to 78 spot-strokes, brought him to 2000, leaving on the minds of the lookers-on the impression that he could have gone on for an almost indefinite period of time in the same way. Roberts had scored a total of 1589. In addition to the 200 thrown in at the commencement, Cook thus won by 411, and the result was achieved, except the last unfinished break, with no extraordinary scores for a player who once made over 700 without halting. Cook was greeted with the successful man's guerdon of applause at the conclusion. The balance of opinion in the room was that Roberts had, after all, made the most brilliant shots, although, perhaps, he had sacrificed his chances for their sake. At the end of May the winner and the loser's son play a second time for the Champion's Cup.

THE FAMOUS RACING-YACHT THE CAMBRIA has been purchased from Mr. Ashbury by Mr. J. H. Johnson, the owner of the Andax.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION was opened at Naples, on Monday, by the Prince of Piedmont.

Garden Work.

(From the "Gardener's Magazine.")

FLOWER GARDEN.

As fast as the earliest spring flowers go out of flower, or begin to get shabby, clear them away, and prepare the beds for the summer occupants. Pot stocks and asters at once, as it is getting late for these useful subjects. The best are German, last week, English intermediate, this week, English ten-week, English intermediate, German Emperor, and English Brenton stocks; and Truffaut's pæony-flowered, the chrysanthemum-flowered, and the quilled asters. Propagate pentstemons for late summer bloom, and plant out hardy perennial phloxes at once.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Wall-trees must soon be disbudded, as it requires to be done gradually. It is against all reason to allow the young shoots grow to about six inches in length before removing one, and then strip them all off for sale, as is frequently done by people who call themselves good fruit-growers. Begin by taking out the forericht shoots, and then follow by removing the others, a few at a time. It is yet too early to thin the fruit. It has to contend with a lot of cold and rough weather before the summer is fairly in, which may, perhaps, relieve us of the necessity of doing much thinning. If not already done, mulch raspberries with good fat dung.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow successional breadths of lettuce, radishes, and small salading. Transplant asparagus, and get out the seakale beds and cut the crowns down of those that were not used for the kitchen. This gives them a chance to make strong crowns, and prevents them seeding so freely. Seed-bearing also impairs the rhubarb crowns, therefore the flower spikes must be removed directly they show above the foliage.

WINDOW FERNERIES.

A useful hint is given in the *English Mechanic*. "It happens, however, that many London houses contain windows, principally upon landings, looking out upon nothing but bare walls and blank windows. Why not make a fernery? It is just the place. Take a trip to the South Kensington Museum and look at the one there, and then commence the construction of one for yourself. Make the case to occupy the whole of the window, the bottom to be double and lined with zinc, to secure drainage and preserve the wood; the sides, for all events half their height, should be made of wood, the remainder of ground or rough plate glass, with a top, also of ground glass, to open in front with hinges when required. In this case place in layers stones and then peat earth or heath mould in between with finer soil on the surface; and when you have arranged your rocks, which may be constructed of what is known as 'virgin cork'—i.e., rough pieces of the bark of the cork-tree with the moss left on them—place the ferns in the most suitable positions and close the top, covering the whole over to exclude the light for twenty-four hours, by which time the plants will have recovered from the effects of the shift. In the upper part of the case, where it would be difficult to keep the earth in position, there should be fitted on which to stand a fern growing in a pot, both pot and shelf being hidden by cork to set up the imitation rockwork.

"There are many places in the neighbourhood of our large towns where ferns can be obtained for the trouble of digging them up; and, when making a selection, it will be as well to choose those growing under the shade of trees, taking a good quantity of the soil with them, as that is almost sure to be the kind which suits them best. Surely a fernery is, as we mentally picture to ourselves is better than the dreary outlook over the barren and hideous backs of the cots."

ON EASTER SUNDAY the REV. F. Southey, Vicar of Northfleet, informed his congregation that as "buttons, bad money, and other things" were put in the offertory bags, no "mention," were put in the offertory bags, no collections would in future be made in open church.

A GREAT TELESCOPE.—The Royal Society has decided to apply the sum of £1500, recently bequeathed by Benjamin Oliveira, to the purchase of a large astronomical telescope. That which has been decided on has a 15-in. object-glass, and it is proposed to present it to Dr. Huggins, who proposes to use it systematically and vigorously his spectroscopic researches upon the stars and nebulæ.

JOKING IN COURT.—As Mr. Fisher was addressing the Supreme Court on the subject of a writ of error received by Rutland, a nail in the bench tore a hole in the back of his gown. He complained that this was the third gown which had been so torn, besides two pairs of trousers. "They are rents in argument," said his Honour the Judge. "Yes," replied Mr. Fisher, amid shouts of laughter, "and a distress to me."—*Adelaide Observer.*

Choice Bits.

THE ACTOR, THE PRIEST, AND THE CAPTAIN.

"INCIDENTS OF THE FOUNDERING OF THE LONDON."

"Heave-ho, there! Weigh the anchor!" cried the captain, with a roar,
And the noble steam-ship London left behind Old England's shore;
Over a hundred passengers she proudly sailed away,
And hands shook hands at parting, and every heart was gay.

Many leagues she voyaged sprang up a furious storm by night,
And the stoutest sailor within made quail with sudden fear;
Loud sighed through the engine-room, extinguishing fire and light,
Deep fell shrieks rose on the winds from mothers, children, and sires.

And on, to hear their cries for help! and yet no help was near;
The hand of every earthly hope smote on each heart with fear.

Some wept in silent anguish, and some appalled did cry,
Others bent their knees in prayer whilst fell Death's icy hand.

Poor, mild crowds despairing a Priest of the Most High,
Who pointed them to the Star of Hope, immortal in the sky;
Loudly did he labour to preach the gospel-plan,
And prove his mission holy by doing good to man.
In that hour of peril through weary day and night,

A Tragedian British Actor toiled on with all his might.
On the ship it was his theatre, the deck it was his stage,
And the part he acted that shall thrill from age to age.

Greater character he wrought than e'er he played before,
Though they're spectators of the manly part he bore;
Not was the sternest and best of all his life.
Not only knows his feelings and thoughts when hope
Nor inwardly real must have seemed that
Stricken host,
Seemed but all the tinsell'd show dramatic art
To the gifted captain flinched not from his duty to
His audience, a child of tempest, and he feared nor wave
Nor storm, but in tones of sadness, "We manfully have
Striven, but help can save you, so put your trust in
Him!"
Never sailed a mariner than he more brave and
Calm.
With a heart of oak that beat beneath his jacket
Of cork, he stood then was lowered—she left the vessel's
Side,
Landed you safe to land!" the hero captain
cried.
Amidst the post of danger with these poor souls I'll
Stay,
Where lies straight for Brest, two hundred miles
away.
Some they witnessed when they cleared the
Ship,
Others watched each eyeball and terror blanched
Lip.
Some sorrowed sadness with handkerchiefs whose hearts
Were dead within;
Some cursed suddenly, "Curse him!" one shrieked, "if you will
Not save us all!" plunged down a gulf made in the
Mid-ocean wall.
Amid-ocean-sheet of billows enshrouded one and
All.
Put the little pinnace 'mid the maddened
Waves to save,
Passengers of Mercy with others knelt in prayer;
Others wore their faces, for death was written
There.
Howling lions roared the waves above the strug-
gling wreck,
Sharks kept working whilst corses strewed
The deck.
Amidst his fine head resting on his clenched hands
Famous British Actor leaned on the cabin door.
Worth the learning this catastrophe has
Taught him for each other should labour as they
ought;
That each one for himself must answer to the Judge
Of All,
And by his good or ill intent each man must stand
or fall.

Trust not in dreams and dogmas, but in earnest
thoughts and deeds,
Men of the old heroic stamp the valiant Life-Ship
needs;
Who was Actor, Captain, Priest, Heaven will not
make the test,
But who upon the stage of life has played his part
the best!

SHELDON CHADWICK.

LIFE.

I made a posy while the day ran by:
"Here will I smell my remnant out, and tie
My life within this band."
But Time did beckon to the flowers, and they
By noon most cunningly did steal away,
And wither'd in my hand.

My hand was next to them, and then my heart.
I took, without more thinking, in good part,
Time's gentle admonition:
Who did so sweetly death's sad taste convey,
Making my mind to smell my fatal day,
Yet sugaring the suspicion.

Farewell, dear flow'rs! sweetly your time ye spent,
Fit, while ye liv'd, for smell or ornament:
And, after death, for cures.
I follow straight, without complaints or grief;
Since, if my scent be good, I care not if
It be as short as yours.

GEORGE HERBERT.

AN APRIL DAY.

I stood to hear—I love it well,
The rain's continuous sound,
Small drops, but thick and fast they fell,
Down straight into the ground.
For leafy thickness is not yet
Earth's naked breast to screen,
Though every dripping branch is set
With shoots of tender green.
Sure since I looked at early morn,
Those honeysuckle buds
Have swelled to double growth; that thorn
Hath put forth larger studs;
That lilac's cleaving cones have burst,
The milk-white flowers revealing;
Even now, upon my senses first
Methinks their sweets are stealing.
The very earth, the steamy air
Is all with fragrance rife;
And grace and beauty everywhere
Are flushing into life.
Down, down they come—those fruitful stores!
Those earth-rejoicing drops!
A momentary deluge pours,
Then thins, decreases, stops;
And ere the dimples on the stream
Have circled out of sight,
Lo! from the west, a parting gleam
Breaks forth, of amber light.
And yet, behold—abrupt and loud,
Comes down the glittering rain,
The farewell of a passing cloud,
The fringes of her train.

CHAUCER.

SPRING MORNING.

Sweet is the breath of Morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun,
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glistening with dew; fragrant the earth
After short showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful Evening mild: then silent Night,
With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon,
And these the gems of heaven, her starry train.

MILTON.

AN AMERICAN STEAMER sailed, on Tuesday, from the Thames, with 700 tons of cartridges and 1000 cases of chassepots, sniders, revolvers, &c., for Havre, for the use of the Republican Government of France.

THE COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE sat on Tuesday, for the first time after the Easter recess. Several decrees nisi for dissolution of marriage were made absolute, and a number of motions in probate and divorce cases pending were disposed of.

THREE SHIPS have arrived in the Thames during the past ten days with cases of scurvy on board. The Board of Trade have ordered official inquiries as to two of these vessels. The third belongs to Portugal.

TO EITHER SEX.—A speedy, safe, and pleasant way of realising a few shillings daily, not interfering in any way with present occupation. Sample and particulars 7 stamps. Not approved of, the money immediately returned. Messrs. WESTBURY and CO., Birmingham.

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